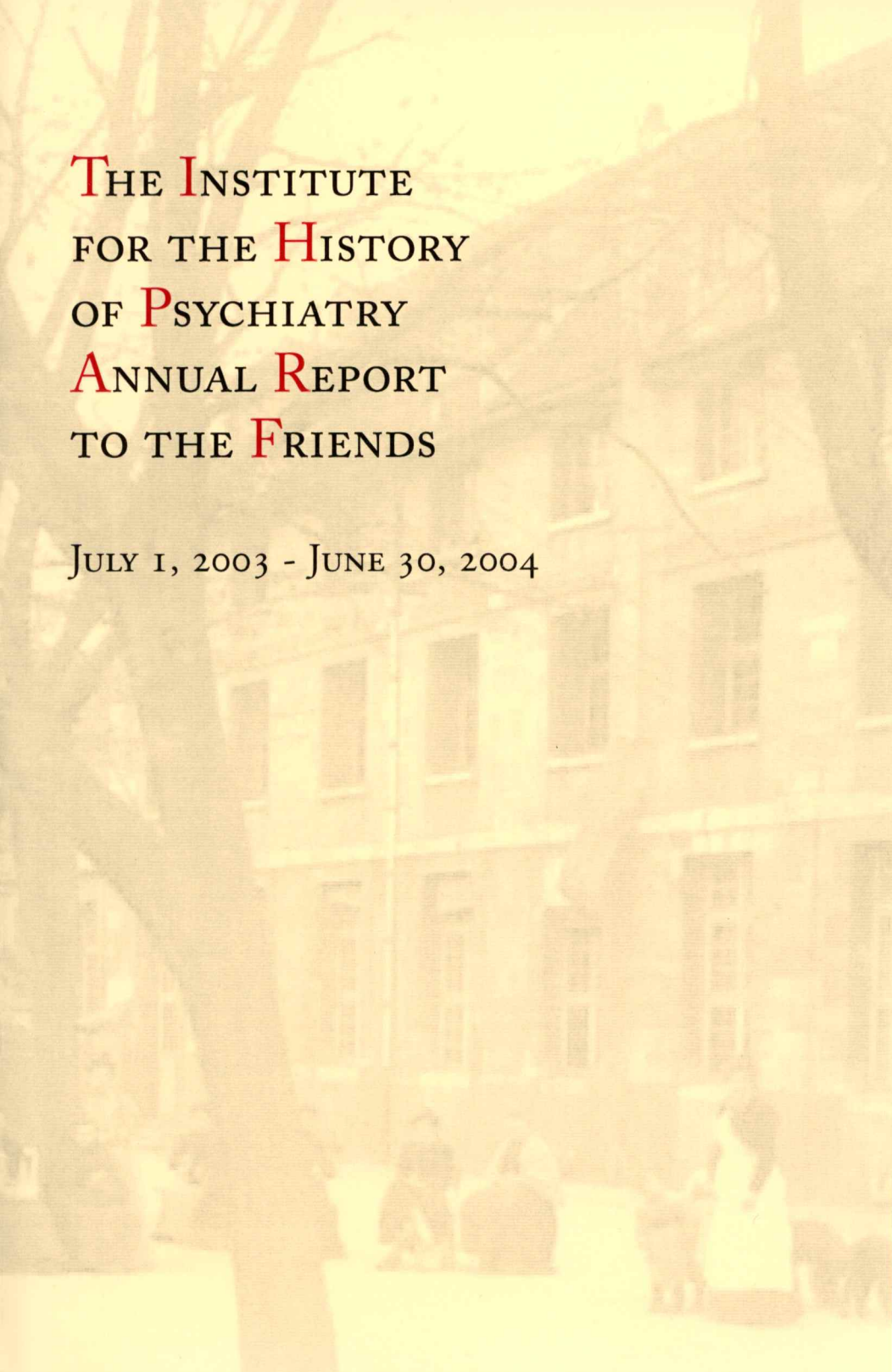
The Institute for the History of Psychiatry Annual Report to the Friends

July 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004



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Interdisciplinary Research Faculty
Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar
The Oskar Diethelm Library

Department of Psychiatry
Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College
of Cornell University
The New York Presbyterian Hospital

525 East 68th Street, Box 140
New York, New York 10021
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Cover Photo: Salpêtrière, Paris, 1922

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Except photo of Smith Ely Jelliffe which is from
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❖ *Interdisciplinary Research Faculty*

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Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D.	
Craig Tomlinson, M.D.	(Columbia University)

All have appointments at or are employed by Weill Medical College of Cornell University. If the member's primary academic position is elsewhere, it is given in parentheses.

❖ *THE INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY*

AN INTRODUCTION

The Institute for the History of Psychiatry is an interdisciplinary research unit in the Department of Psychiatry of the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College of Cornell University and The New York Presbyterian Hospital. Its objective is to carry out, encourage, and advise scholarship in a broad range of historical topics that are relevant to the present day theory and practice of psychiatry. Its basic activities include the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar and the administering of the Oskar Diethelm Library.

The foundation of the Institute was laid in 1936, when Dr. Oskar Diethelm, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Director of the recently opened Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, began assembling books and journals important to the history of psychiatry, convinced as he was of their value to clinicians. Stimulated by this growing resource, Dr. Eric T. Carlson formally launched the History of Psychiatry Section (as the Institute was originally known) in 1958, when he received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to pursue research into the history of American psychiatry. At the same time, Dr. Diethelm appointed him to a newly created position as Director of the Section.

Under the leadership of Dr. Carlson, the activities and collections of the Section steadily expanded to serve a wide range of interests, from the education of medical students and residents to the exchange of ideas among historically oriented scholars from many disciplines. In the early 1960's, Dr. Carlson instituted the biweekly research seminar, which in 1993 were renamed the Richardson Research Seminar in honor of the Richardsons' generous support.

When Dr. Diethelm retired in 1962, the Section's rare books library was named in his honor. The Oskar Diethelm Library now contains over 50,000 printed items, constituting the most comprehensive collection of its kind in the United States. Initially, the emphasis was on collecting British and American works from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries

as well as Renaissance works in Latin. As the Library grew, however, it developed major collections dating from the 15th century in French, German, and Italian, as well as acquiring selected works in Arabic, Dutch, Hungarian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

The Library now counts among its holdings nearly every edition of the monographs of such important figures as Emil Kraepelin, Sigmund Freud, Isaac Ray and Benjamin Rush. The Library holds significant collections of works in such areas as the history of hypnotism and psychoanalysis, the American mental hygiene movement, and the temperance movement, as well as religious and medical debates on witchcraft, suicide, and sexual behaviors. There are also many early and rare first-person accounts of psychiatric illness, alcoholism, and drug abuse. The Library is particularly strong in complete runs of several crucial and uncommon journals. An impressive collection of hospital and asylum reports of the 19th and early 20th centuries has been amassed, amounting to more than 3,500 items.

Dr. Diethelm recognized the value of knowledge contained in early dissertations written for the medical degree in pre-Enlightenment Europe. He traveled throughout Europe to identify them in foreign repositories and collect what he could for the Library, eventually collating his work into his *Medical Dissertations of Psychiatric Interest before 1750* (Basel: Karger, 1971). The Library's collection of these theses now stands at nearly five hundred.

In 1976, the manuscript division of the Library was officially established, indicating its growing importance as a repository for the unpublished papers of many organizations and individuals vital to the history of psychiatry. The Library now houses over sixty manuscript collections. It is the official depository of such institutions as the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, the American Psychoanalytic Association, and the Cheiron Society. Its holdings of the papers of D.W. Winnicott and David Levy make it an important resource for the study of child psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Through the generosity of Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, primary sources have been added to the division relating to such cases vital to the history of forensic psychiatry as the M'Naughton trial and the Guiteau trial, as well as more recent cases. There are also notable holdings related to the American mental hygiene movement and biological psychiatry, and letters by Clifford Beers, Sigmund Freud,

Morton Prince, William James, G. Stanley Hall, Johann Spurzheim, Andrew and George Combe, Herbert Spencer, August Forel, Francis Galton, S. Weir Mitchell, and Harry Stack Sullivan.

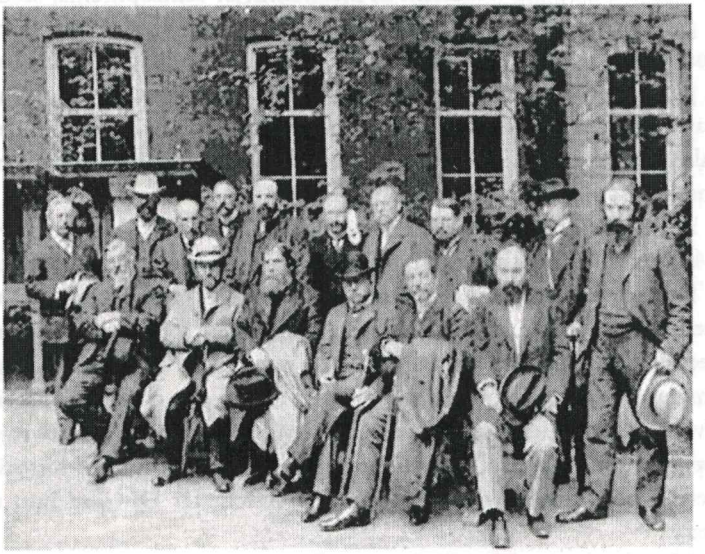
From its earliest days, numerous scholars have worked in the Oskar Diethelm Library, publishing their discoveries as articles or books. From the Renaissance psychiatry that Dr. Diethelm pursued and the early American psychiatry that Dr. Carlson explored, the topics of inquiry multiplied. The list has grown to include biographies of psychiatrists, psychologists, and pioneers in mental hygiene; accounts of the development of child psychiatry and the changing attitude toward children; books on psychoanalysis and its reception in various parts of the world; histories of psychiatry during specific periods, of particular mental hospitals that epitomized the development of the field, and of particular subspecialties such as the treatment of alcoholism or schizophrenia; studies in legal psychiatry; topics in British, German, and French psychiatry; histories and analyses of ideas and concepts in psychiatry, psychology, and psychoanalysis; works on the relationship between psychiatry and literature, and psychiatry and religion; and investigations of multiple personality and hypnosis. There are also two published volumes of symposia sponsored by the Institute.

Dr. Carlson organized the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Library in 1964, thus widening the Library's circle of interested and active supporters. Those who could not participate directly, but who recognized the value of the Library's programs, began to give generously to benefit the collections and support the scholars who use them. The Friends' regular membership has grown steadily, while larger grants from far-seeing individuals and foundations have permitted the awarding of fellowships, the acquisition of special collections, and the consolidation of historical materials from the New York Hospital's Westchester Division into the Library.

After the death of Ted Carlson in 1992, Dr. George Makari assumed the Directorship of the Institute. During his tenure, Dr. Makari has undertaken a number of initiatives, including the launching of the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry book series, the inauguration of the Carlson Grand Rounds in the History of Psychiatry, the creation of specialized research working groups, and the modernization and professional cataloguing of the ODL's holdings. In 1994, the Institute for the

History of Psychiatry responded to the prospective razing of the Payne Whitney Clinic by moving the Oskar Diethelm Library to temporary quarters at the New York Academy of Medicine. The Library returned to the campus of Weill Medical College and the New York Presbyterian Hospital in the spring of 1999 where it now occupies state-of-the-art facilities. In 2003, Nathan M. Kravis was appointed Associate Director of the Institute.

Robert Goldstein, M.D.



First International Congress of Psychiatry, Neurology and Psychology, Amsterdam, 1907

From the Director's Office 2004

One of the great pleasures of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry is that surprising discoveries are routine. This past year has been no different. Inside the Annual Report, you will find the record of a year filled with discoveries ranging from the research in progress presented at the seminar, to the shock of finding a priceless trove of lantern slides buried in our own library. We were saddened to hear of the closing of the Medical Library Center, and then were surprised when that institution offered us a great number of journals to add to our holdings. This year, we were graced by the addition of the Jacob Arlow and Robert Wallerstein archives. These two pivotal figures can now be studied along side other important archival collections, thus making the Oskar Diethelm Library a central place for the study of post-war American psychoanalysis. Our working groups have encouraged members of the Institute to more closely engage each other's scholarly interests and inspire through dialogue and debate. Outside scholars, medical students and residents have all come to the Institute and are often surprised to find what we have; we in turn have the good fortune of discovering new members of the increasingly far-flung community of scholars and supporters.

In all this, the members of the Institute have demonstrated the dedication that makes for discovery, and the perseverance that allows us to grasp opportunities when they present themselves. Here I must thank Special Collections Librarian Diane Richardson, Administrative Assistant Tanya Uhlmann, and Associate Director Nathan Kravis. All have gone far beyond the call of duty. And I would like to thank you, the Friends, for your critical support.

George J. Makari, M.D.

❖ *The Oskar Diethelm Library*

Librarian's Report

The Medical Library Center of New York closed in August 2003 after serving for more than 40 years as a journal repository for area medical libraries. The Oskar Diethelm Library "rescued" more than 775 volumes of historically important psychiatric journals which were scheduled to be shredded for use as recycled paper.

In addition to filling gaps in the library's journal holdings with this acquisition, 43 additional titles were added to the collection. Many of the new additions are German neurological and psychiatric journals from the late 19th and early 20th centuries (e.g., *Ergebnisse der Neurologie und Psychiatrie, Psychoanalytische Bewegung, Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft*) but also include rare titles such as Wilhelm Reich's *Orgone Institute Bulletin* and *Journal of Sexology and Psychoanalysis.*

Jacob Arlow, noted psychoanalyst and former president of the American Psychoanalytic Association and the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, bequeathed his personal papers to the Oskar Diethelm Library. Dr. Arlow died on May 21st at age 91; his unpublished manuscripts and correspondence are now in the library awaiting processing.

While sorting through remaining boxes of uncataloged materials in the library, Dr. Doris Nagel discovered two sets of historically valuable lantern slides. One set of approximately 75 slides made by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene shows scenes from late 19th and early 20th century state hospitals. The slides portray patients in a variety of recreational and educational activities and show the physical facilities of both "modern" and "outdated" mental hospitals.

The second set of 135 lantern slides was made by Smith Ely Jelliffe to illustrate a lecture he gave to the New York Neurological Society in 1922 called "A Neuropsychiatric Pilgrimage." The slides are photographs Dr. Jelliffe took during his many summer trips to European centers of neurological and psychiatric research from 1906 to 1922. Both formal portraits and informal snapshots of such luminaries as Kraepelin and Alzheimer appear, as well as exterior and interior photos of labora-

tories and hospitals including the Salpêtrière, Maudsley Hospital, the Neurological Institute of Vienna and Kraepelin's clinic in Munich. The illustrations in this year's annual report all come from the Jelliffe lantern slide collection.

Students and scholars from throughout the United States and Europe continue to contact the staff and visit the library to conduct research on topics ranging from the history of insulin coma therapy to the development of psychosomatic medicine. We are delighted to offer them these new collections in addition to the many treasures of the Oskar Diethelm Library.

Diane Richardson, M.L.I.S.



Constantin von Monakow (1853-1930) and associates,
Institute of Brain Anatomy,
University of Zürich, 1921

Recent Acquisitions

The Papers of Dr. Jacob A. Arlow (1912 – 2004)

When Jacob A. Arlow died at 91 in May 2004, a significant portion of his correspondence and manuscripts were donated to the Weill Cornell Medical College-Oskar Diethelm Library. During the 1960's Dr. Arlow was President of the American Psychoanalytic Association and the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. He also served as Turner Professor of Psychoanalysis at Columbia. His long career in teaching and writing began at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute and was expanded to Columbia & PANY.

Dr. Arlow worked closely with Charles Brenner and David Beres of the New York Institute, contributing to the theoretical revisions made necessary by the Structural Theory. His corpus of work spanned the role of conscious and unconscious fantasy in psychic life and he added to our grasp of mythology, metaphors, clinical data analysis and the science of "how the mind works."

His gift as a teacher, his clarity of mind and his rigor as a thinker were at all times in evidence. His writings now in our Archives should prove to be a trove to understand the history of post-war American psychoanalysis.

Theodore Shapiro, M.D.

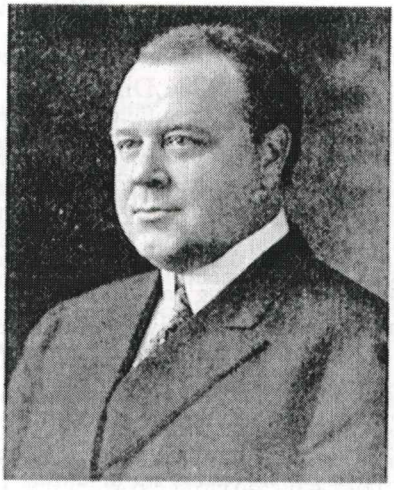
The Papers of Dr. Robert S. Wallerstein

Thanks to the efforts of its Archives Committee, the Institute received an extraordinary donation from Dr. Robert S. Wallerstein, the eminent psychoanalytic investigator and author of the landmark study "*Forty-two Lives in Treatment.*" His gift includes the primary data from that project, consisting of bound manuscripts of all 42 cases including initial assessments, records of the complete course of treatment, follow-up reassessments and final evaluations. The core records have been pruned of individual identifying data. In addition he has included the Menninger Foundation's research key for the project, the research manual and all six of the grant applications to NIMH, as well as personal correspondence bearing on the study from such notable figures as Dr. Merton Gill and Dr. Helen Sargent.

Finally, Dr. Wallerstein has added the complete typed and bound process notes of his first four analytic patients treated while he was a candidate at the Topeka Psychoanalytic Institute in the 1950's. In his words, "I really don't know how many such fully transcribed complete notes exist in the psychoanalytic world."

Dr. Wallerstein's exceptional contribution provides the Institute's archives with a unique body of data that represent a treasure trove for future scholars and students of psychoanalytic theory and practice. His generous gift serves as a capstone to his distinguished career as psychoanalytic educator, practitioner, investigator and organizational leader. The Institute and all who are concerned with the future of psychiatric and psychoanalytic research are deeply in his debt.

Aaron H. Esman, M.D.



Smith Ely Jelliffe (1866-1945)

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe (1866-1945) and His Lantern Slides

At least one hundred thirty-five lantern slides from Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe's collection made their way into The Oskar Diethelm Library while Dr. Eric Carlson was Director. The rediscovery of them in the stacks, their careful restoration by Diane Richardson, and their use to illustrate this Annual Report invite a brief review of the life of Jelliffe who, as an ardent bibliophile with a personal library of over 12,000 volumes, would no doubt be pleased to see his lantern slides provoking interest again here. Our librarian discovered that Jelliffe had utilized many of them in a lively rambling talk called "A Psychiatric Pilgrimage," delivered to the New York Neurological Society in 1922. The large glass slides were prepared from photographs, some clearly snapshots, others taken from publications or calling cards. Jelliffe was a very popular public speaker, and the great variety among the slides must have riveted his audience's attention. The slides include many personalities, alone and in groups, multiple interior and exterior shots of the Salpêtrière featuring

Charcot's quarters, experimental laboratories, brain sections to illustrate recent neurological developments, and more.

World War I had interrupted Jelliffe's European travel since 1914, and in the May of 1921 he had made his first post-war return to "the intellectual shrines of Europe." First Jelliffe quickly reviewed his many earlier study tours, beginning in 1891 and occurring almost annually between 1904 and 1914. He was one of the most traveled American physicians of his time, having made himself fluent in German and French, and he diligently sought out leading scientists under whom to work. Then, after paying homage in his lecture to several European mentors and colleagues who had died since 1914, he described his recent European experiences: attending congresses in Paris and Braunschweig, visiting sites and enjoying professional exchanges in Basel, Berne, Zurich, Vienna, Munich, Amsterdam, London, and Italy. In Northern Italy, he visited Emil Kraepelin, with whom he had studied in 1904 and again in 1906. For each stop he sketched the latest developments in neurology and brain science.

Born and raised in Brooklyn, New York, where his father became a public school principal, Jelliffe's earliest interest had been botany. His first publication was a list of the plants of Prospect Park, shortly after his graduation from Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1889. After teaching and publishing in botany and pharmacology, and practicing general medicine for several years, he became seriously interested in neurology, pursuing its study with characteristic vigor. In 1894, after an abstemious and penurious twelve year courtship, he married his childhood sweetheart Helena Leeming Dewey, who shared his scientific interests and later assisted him in his editing and translating endeavors, besides presiding over a large townhouse in Manhattan and raising five children. Jelliffe's interest in psychiatry was awakened through a summer position in 1896 at Binghamton State Hospital taken to augment his earnings, where he fatefully met William Alanson White who would become his close friend and lifetime collaborator. White, although a bit younger, was further along in his familiarity with psychiatric patients, and helped influence Jelliffe away from research projects such as the correlation of ear shapes in hospital patients with those of normals, and towards an interest in the patients as reactive human beings.

In 1910, after Jelliffe had already transformed himself into a highly

competent and respected neurologist and psychiatrist, the pioneering psychoanalyst A.A. Brill, during a period of close contact while working at the Neurological Institute, opened Jelliffe's eyes to the interest and value of psychoanalysis as they commuted back and forth by walking across Central Park. During the next decade Jelliffe moved more fully into the practice of psychoanalytic psychotherapy of an eclectic sort, maintaining and selecting whatever he found valuable in the work of theoreticians and other practitioners. His practice was large and he was in demand as an expert witness and a consultant for complex cases. At the same time he kept up with neurological developments and remained a complete physician, while his researches into the psychological causes of physical illness made him come to be regarded as a pioneer in psychosomatic medicine. He first met Carl Jung at a meeting in Amsterdam and helped bring him to speak at Fordham University in 1912, just when Jung and Freud were going separate ways. In 1921, Jelliffe made Sigmund Freud's acquaintance and corresponded with this increasingly revered mentor until Freud's death.

In his mid-fifties, Jelliffe was informing and entertaining his neurological colleagues and displaying his valuable skills as a conduit for new European discoveries. He had been doing this for over twenty years as, arguably, the major American editor and publisher of neurological, psychiatric, and psychoanalytic articles, textbooks, and monographs. He owned and edited *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases* from 1901 until 1944, the year before he died. With White, he founded the *Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph* series in 1908 that, by 1939, had turned out 64 volumes of great interest. Jelliffe wrote some of these volumes himself, including an early text on *The Technique of Psychoanalysis*, and translated several others. From early on, Jelliffe found the work of certain Europeans particularly valuable to his own practice and would translate it and have it published. Thus, he made accessible to Americans the psychotherapeutic techniques of Paul Dubois in 1905 and those of Joseph Déjerine in 1913. He and White spent many vacations together during the early years of the twentieth century at Jelliffe's summer residence on Lake George. There, they discussed psychoanalysis and their own psyches, and started up the first English language psychoanalytic periodical, *The Psychoanalytic Review* in 1913. Jelliffe edited this with White until the latter's death in 1937, and then with assistance from others until his own death. The indefati-

gable friends edited a two volume book on *The Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by American and British Authors* in 1913 and followed it up with a two-volume textbook, *Diseases of the Nervous System*, in 1915. The latter work went through several editions and was utilized well into the nineteen thirties. It presented a holistic format that brought in psychic functioning as a vitally important element to be integrated with the vegetative (autonomic) and sensorimotor levels already accepted by neurologists.

Throughout his professional life, Jelliffe was very much his own person. He avoided long-term academic commitments and was never a full-fledged disciple of any mentor. In psychoanalysis, he was strongly influenced by both Freud and Jung, leaning strongly towards Freud in later years. But, he continued to maintain views incompatible with either, and persisted in using non-analytic psychotherapeutic techniques as well. Nonetheless, he steadily defended the value of psychoanalysis to all physicians, even during periods when, as an editor, he was intensely under fire for doing so.

Doris B. Nagel, M.D.

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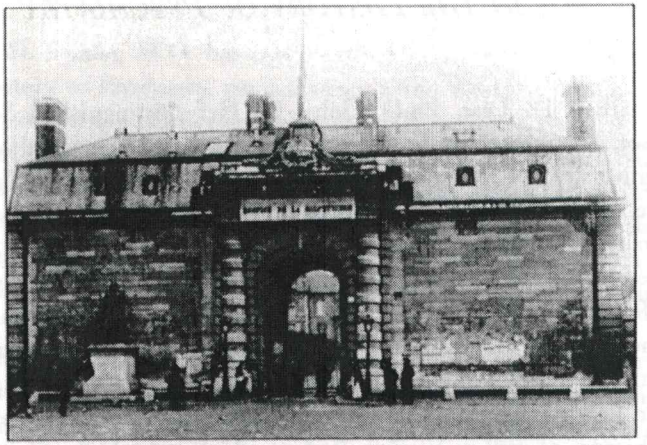
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Charcot's examination room, Salpêtrière





(Top) Main Entrance to Salpêtrière, Paris, with statue of Charcot, 1922

(Bottom) Journal Room, Neurological Institute, University of Vienna, 1921

❖ *Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds in the History of Psychiatry*

Jonathan D. Lear, Ph.D., John U. Nef Distinguished Service Professor, Committee on Social Thought, Department of Philosophy, The University of Chicago, presented the Tenth Annual Eric T. Carlson Lecture on April 14, 2004. Dr. Lear received B.A. degrees from Yale University in 1970 and from the University of Cambridge in 1973, followed by an M.A. from Cambridge in 1976 and a Ph.D. from the Rockefeller University in 1978. He is a graduate of the Western New England Institute for Psychoanalysis and combines his academic activities with the practice of clinical psychoanalysis.

Dr. Lear has occupied professorial positions in philosophy at Yale and Chicago, as well as Visiting Professorships at both the Columbia and New York University Psychoanalytic Institutes. He is also Visiting Senior Research Fellow at the Yale University Law School. Major honors include the Heinz Hartmann Award of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute for 1992, a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1987-88, and the Gradiva Awards of the National Association for Psychoanalysis in 1995, 1998 and 2000.

Dr. Lear's publications, both in philosophy and psychoanalysis, are legion. They include his books, *Love and its Place in Nature* (1990), *Open-Minded: Working Out the Logic of the Soul* (1998), *Happiness, Death and the Remainder of Life* (2000), and, most recently, *Therapeutic Action: An Earnest Plea for Irony* (2003). Soon to come is *Freud*, to be published in the series "The Routledge Philosophers." In his books and in a wide range of journal articles, he has undertaken the task of relating classical philosophy, notably the writings of Plato and Aristotle, to modern concerns in general and to psychoanalysis in particular. (He is also well known for "The Shrink Is In," his critique of "Freud-bashing" published in *The New Republic*, 1995.)

In his lecture titled, "How Can Irony Change the Psyche?" Dr. Lear pursued his integrative project by seeking to locate clinical technique in the philosophical tradition. The central question for classical philosophy, as raised by Socrates, was "what is a life well lived?" Although

Socrates contended that conversation could facilitate the pursuit of a life well lived, Plato maintained that ordinary conversation did not help in the metabolizing of words, at least for adults; he insisted that the proper course was to bring up children properly, at a period in which conversation could effect structural change.

Psychoanalysis, in his view, works by promoting a never-ending commitment to self-renewal, through relentless examination of the various categories of one's identity (Kirkegaard) and the endless process of becoming. It is the consequences of various modes of self-sabotage that bring people to analysis. Neurosis involves getting stuck in life, in irresolvable conflict among the aspiration of the id, the self-criticism of the superego and the "pretense" (i.e., assertion) of the ego.

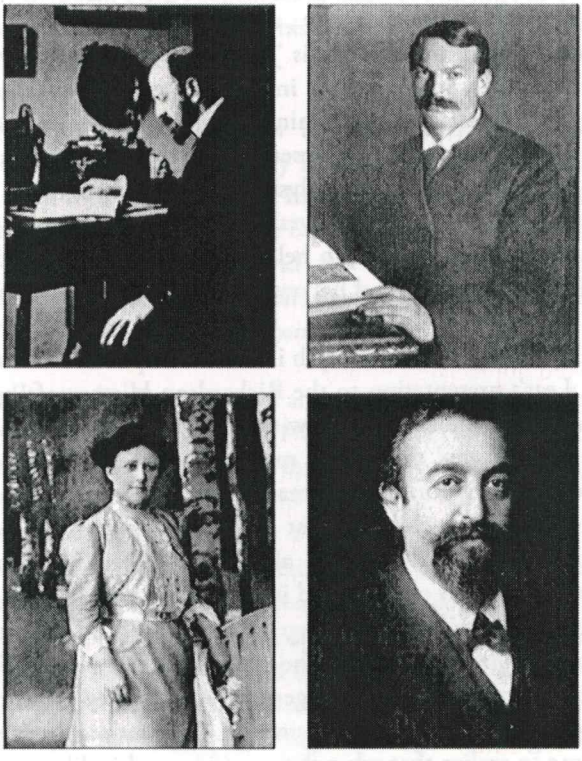
The usual definition of irony is "saying the opposite of what one means." In the analytic context, it implies the endless questioning of everything; the refusal to take anything at face value; the constant pursuit of alternative meanings. In that sense, as analysts and analysands we are all candidates for irony. As analysts, we do not attempt to impose any particular dogma on the analysand; rather, through our peculiar kind of ironic inquiry, we seek to help facilitate the patient's development of his own capacities and his own (in a much abused term) "subjectivity."

"The Psychological Use of Myth in Plato's 'Republic'" was the subject of Dr. Lear's presentation to the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar. Unlike Socrates with his reliance on dialogue, Plato advocated and pursued the use of myth as his preferred educational mode. The psyche is formed, he maintained, in youth, through the force of stories told to children that communicate cultural messages. Young children cannot distinguish allegory from reality; thus myths serve to form their view of the world in a way that casts its shadow over an entire life. The stories may be triggered in old age, and although they may not exert a shaping effect on those who first hear them, they will influence the development of later generations. As they grow, children come to view objects in the world as reality; only with age and wisdom do they come to realize that what they consider real is, like myth, only a dream, and that true reality resides in the eternal forms, exemplified in the Myth of the Cave.

Both lecture and seminar evoked spirited discussions, centering

on Dr. Lear's special use of the concept of irony and on the political and pedagogical implications of Plato's authoritarian and (by present criteria) rather cynical view of the role of myth in culture. Dr. Lear concluded the Seminar by asserting his belief that Plato, though essentially pessimistic, was hopeful about the possibility of instilling positive ethical views in children—and adults.

Aaron H. Esman, M.D.



Clockwise from top left, Isidor Sadger (1876-1942), Oskar Pfister (1873-1956), Wilhelm Stekel (1868-1940), and Hermine Hug-Hellmuth (1871-1924)

❖ *Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar*

Seminar Program Director's Report

The Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar met seventeen times during the 2003-2004 academic year. This year the talks covered a remarkable variety of topics, ranging from art and fashion, to ethics, philosophy and literature. As always, the series attracted speakers from within our institution and far beyond, as we maintain vital and mutually enriching ties to the academic community. Our own institute members Sander Gilman and Louis Sass presented. Diane O'Donoghue presented work that was awarded the CORST prize of the American Psychoanalytic Association this past year. In the second part of the year, we heard from a variety of illustrious speakers, whose topics ranged from the history of masturbation (Thomas Laqueur) to irony (Jonathan Lear, who also gave the Eric T. Carlson Memorial lecture). The series welcomed speakers who had presented before as they returned with fresh material, as well as first-time presenters. The quality of the discussion and lively debate provided by our group continues to make it a popular and appreciated forum in which to present academic work. I would like to thank all who contributed suggestions and helped to recruit speakers for this year; the breadth and depth of the recent topics illustrate the extent to which the seminar continues to provide a forum for ongoing collaboration between different academic disciplines.

I am grateful to Nathan Kravis, George Makari, and Tanya Uhlmann for their invaluable help over the past year and in particular during my maternity leave. We have been lucky to have Ms. Uhlmann join us as administrative assistant this past year, and she has been central in helping the seminar run smoothly.

Daria Colombo, M.D.

September 3
Nancy Tomes, Ph.D., State University of New York
"From Patients' Rights to Consumer Rights: Some Thoughts on the Evolution of a Concept."

September 17
Laurie Wilson, Ph.D., New York University Psychoanalytic Institute
"Alberto Giacometti: Myth, Magic and the Man – A Psychoanalytic Study."

October 1
Fred M. Sander, M.D., Weill Cornell Medical Center
"The 'Pygmalion-Galatea Process': From Genesis to Cloning. An Essay on Psychoanalysis and Drama."

October 15
Valerie Steele, Ph.D., Fashion Institute of Technology
"Femme Fatale: Women and Fashion in Fin-de-Siécle France."

November 5
Louis Sass, Ph.D., Rutgers University
"The Sovereign Self in Fin-de-Siécle Vienna: Reflections on the Case of Otto Weininger."

November 19
Sander L. Gilman, Ph.D., University of Illinois at Chicago
"Fat Boys: Psychology in the History of Obesity."

December 3
David Rhees, Ph.D., The Bakken Library and Museum
"From Frankenstein to the Brain Pacemaker: Two Centuries of Electrostimulation."

December 17
Diane O'Donoghue, Ph.D., Tufts University
"Negotiations of Surface: Archaeology on the Early Strata of Psychoanalysis."

January 7
Peter J. Swales, Independent Historian
"The Transvaluation of All Freudian Values. (I Rest My Case.)"

February 4
David J. Lynn, M.D., University of Texas
Medical Branch at Galveston
"Freud's Psychoanalysis of Edith Banfield Jackson, 1930-1936."

February 18
Thomas Laqueur, Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley
"Masturbation after 1712: Autarchy and Illness in the Age of Enlightenment."

March 3
Deirdre Bair, Ph.D., Independent Scholar
"Encountering Jung."

March 17
Timothy Pytell, Ph.D., California State University San Bernardino
"Extreme Experience and Psychological Insight: Reflections on Frankl and Bettleheim."

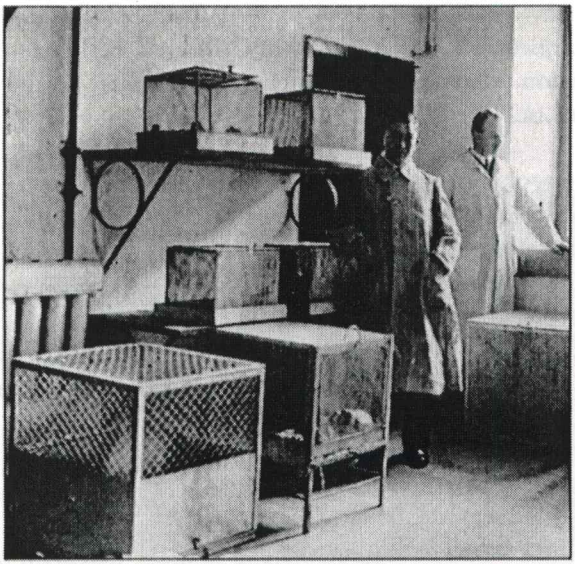
April 14
Jonathan Lear, Ph.D., University of Chicago
Eric T. Carlson Memorial Lecture: Grand Rounds, Uris Auditorium
"How Can Irony Change the Psyche?"

Richardson Seminar
"Subjectivity, Objectivity and Psychoanalysis."

April 21
Paul Roazen, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, York University in Toronto
"Oedipus in Italy: Edoardo Weiss."

May 5
Steven Meyer, Ph.D., Washington University
"From Classification to Recursiveness: Stein and Bateson."

May 19
Vanessa Ryan, Ph.D., Yale University
"Who Dunnit? Reflex and Responsibility in Victorian Fiction."



Animal House, Neurological Institute,
University of Vienna

Institute Working Groups

In addition to the Richardson Seminars, the Institute has formed smaller "Working Groups" to foster and support faculty members' common research interests. We have asked the chairs of these groups to report briefly on the activities of their respective groups.

Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis

After last year's foray into historiography and essays by non-psychoanalytic historians, the group decided this year to examine a series of papers by psychoanalytic authors, chosen and introduced by a study group member who deemed his or her selection a seminal contribution or a "forgotten" classic. We began by looking at a pair of papers by Alfred Adler and then moved on to articles by Kubie, Lacan, Hartmann (and Friedman on Hartmann), Ferenczi, Loewald (and commentaries by Cooper and Friedman on Loewald), and Nunberg, with a brief detour into a recent exchange in *JAPA* between Eagle, Wolitzky, & Wakefield and Altman & Davies.

As the group evolves, certain characteristic ways of responding to historical materials are articulated with increasing clarity and vigor. For example, some members consistently elaborate a contextualist intellectual history approach, while others gravitate towards a sociology of knowledge perspective in which the interest has less to do with origins and context than with tendentious misrememberings, misuses, misunderstandings, and misappropriations of ideas. The clash of these views has generated a lively colloquy whose contentiousness is consistently trumped by its collegiality.

Nathan Kravis, M.D. & Robert Michels, M.D.

Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts

The Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts, chaired by Dr. Katherine Dalsimer, continued this year to pair readings of a

work of literature with readings of a critical essay on that text. At our first meeting of the fall, Dr. Arnold Cooper led a discussion of "King Lear," and at the following meeting Dr. Jane Kupersmidt led a discussion of Stanley Cavell's essay, "The Avoidance of Love: a Reading of 'King Lear.'" In the spring, Dr. Hilary Beattie led a discussion of E.T.A. Hoffman's "The Sandman," along with Freud's paper on "The 'Uncanny.'"

The group also heard presentations of members' work-in-progress. Dr. Stuart Feder presented a paper on "Music as Simulacrum of Mental Life," exploring the influence upon music of the concepts of "free association" and "stream of consciousness." Prof. Anne Hoffman, who will be joining the Working Group next fall, presented a paper entitled "Reading at the Level of the Body." Her analysis of the fiction of Henry James led us to plan to begin next fall with "What Maisie Knew."

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.



Bernard Brouwer (1881-1949) and associates at the Central Institute for Brain Research, Amsterdam

❖ *Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry*

The following is a review of the latest volume of the Cornell University Studies in the History of Psychiatry book series. The series is edited by George J. Makari, M.D. and Sander L. Gilman, Ph.D.

Engstrom, Eric J. *Clinical Psychiatry in Imperial Germany: A History of Psychiatric Practice.* Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 2003.

Eric Engstrom, who was a Visiting Fellow at the Institute for the History of Psychiatry has written the most recent volume in the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry series. Here we get a detailed look at the beginnings of the profesionalization of psychiatry in Germany in the nineteenth century, a concomitant of the medicalization of madness that took place at the same time. Engstrom writes that "...whereas at the end of the eighteenth century physicians' claim to speak with authority on the issue of madness enjoyed little more recognition than those of other educated citizens," by the end of the nineteenth century the situation had radically changed. According to Engstrom, "the first half of the nineteenth century has quite correctly come to be identified as the beginning of the institutionalization of the mad." However, the number of these institutions (77 in Germany by mid-century) should not be taken to imply that its inhabitants were merely custodial, becalmed passengers on stationary ships of fools. The alienists, i.e., those who ran the asylums, believed that madness could be cured and they prided themselves on their location away from the hurly burly of the destabilizing metropolis. "Such a cure could be achieved only in the seclusion and quietude of nature, away from the corrupting influence of the patient's own family, friends, and more generally from urban civilization." On the other hand, the university psychiatric clinic, a commonplace in today's medical landscape, was in the early half of the nineteenth century a competitor with these rurally located insane asylums. There was intense rivalry between the alienists and the academic psychiatrists, and in many ways this rivalry is a central theme of Engstrom's book.

"From the 1830s, in concert with developments in general medicine, a rising crescendo of alienists could be heard proclaiming mental disease to be a specific somatic disorder," but situated as they were literally outside of academic medicine, their role in the development of psychiatry as a medical specialty was an unusual one. Psychiatry as a medical specialty evolved in large part out of their institutional culture. "Psychiatry came to medicine," Engstrom writes, "rather than evolving out of it." For their part, the academic psychiatrists "conceived their struggle for recognition within the medical community to be also a struggle *against* alienist culture—a culture which to them lay beyond the pale of medicine proper." Engstrom devotes a chapter to Wilhelm Griesinger's Reform Program which he sees as a precursor to the emphasis on community and rehabilitative care in the reform psychiatry of the 1970s. Griesinger, not a household name in psychiatry today, was the single most controversial figure in German psychiatric circles at the time, selected by both biologically oriented and psychosocial proponents of the day as their essential spokesman. His maxim that mental disease is brain disease attempted to define psychiatry in neuropathological terms and thereby anchor it alongside internal medicine. His theory placed alienists in a very awkward position, as they were geographically and intellectually isolated from the university and its specialists in internal medicine. Griesinger's social consciousness and abiding interest in prophylaxis led him to propose the construction of university clinics as urban asylums, to "do battle with madness and other diseases of civilization in an urban setting," thus creating a scientifically based social psychiatry.

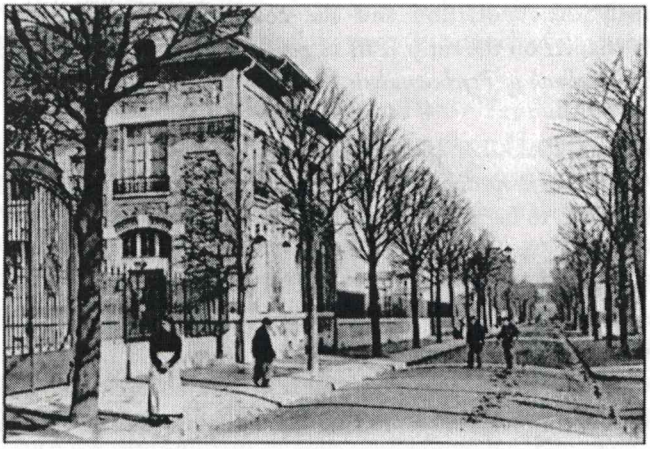
Engstrom also describes Emil Kraepelin's significant role in the shift from asylum psychiatry to university psychiatry, especially as was demonstrated at the clinic in Heidelberg in the 1890s. It was there that the clinical research was done that led to his distinguishing dementia praecox from manic depressive illness. The construction of surveillance wards in the newly built university psychiatric clinics changed the focus of the urban asylum from "a mere repository of the insane to a curative institution."

In concluding his book, Eric Engstrom makes a special point of an historiographic frame of reference when discussing the history of German psychiatry. He decries one of the most "enduring themes" of

(other) social historians overstating the extent of the profession's "carceral function and its proximity to the state." "There were plenty of reasons," he writes, "for psychiatric professionals to have an interest in seeing people institutionalized without needing to rely so heavily on the motivations of the state to explain the expansions of institutionalized populations."

This is a very well written book, easy to read except for the absence of English translations for the many German words and phrases throughout. It is copiously annotated and has a substantial bibliography. I highly recommend it to any interested in the development of psychiatry as a profession.

Michael Beldoch, Ph.D.



Paul Brousse Hospital, Avenue des Ecoles,
Paris, 1921

❖ *Research Faculty News*

Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D. continues to be active as a training and supervising analyst and a member of the teaching faculty of the Institute for the Psychoanalytic Training and Research. She participated in a Columbia University seminar on Psychoanalysis concerned with ideas about Religion. As well, she pursues her interest in the nature of and the tensions between fantasy and understanding.

Michael Beldoch, Ph.D. continues as Clinical Professor at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. This year, he joined the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis.

Daria Colombo, M.D. begins her third year as Director of the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar. She is a candidate at The New York Psychoanalytic Institute and is in private practice. She was the recipient in 2004 of The Sacerdoti Prize from the International Psychoanalytical Association and she coauthored, with Sander M. Abend, a chapter on the early years of psychoanalysis for the forthcoming APPI *Textbook of Psychoanalysis.*

Norman Dain, Ph.D. completed an essay on mental illness for a projected new work, *Encyclopedia of the New American Nation* (Editor in Chief, Paul Finkelman, to be published by Charles Scribner & Sons).

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D. was a panel member on "The Legacy of Bloomsbury" at the winter meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association, and in February, presented a paper at the Yale University Mental Health Service about her most recent research on Virginia Woolf. In March, she gave Grand Rounds at New York State Psychiatric Institute, where she discussed a case presentation by the chief resident. She gave a talk about her book, *Virginia Woolf: Becoming a Writer at the Norfolk*, Connecticut public library in April, and picking up on this, the *Litchfield County Times* did a feature article about her in its June magazine. Dr. Dalsimer also contributed a piece about Virginia Woolf to "Images in Psychiatry" in the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, May

2004.Within the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, Dr. Dalsimer chairs the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts.

Aaron H. Esman, M.D. has continued his activity in the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, participating in the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis and the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts. He has taught in the Child Analysis program of the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center, and discussed a paper, "Aesthetic Ambiguity Revisited" by Dr. Gilbert Rose, at the New York Psychoanalytic Society. He presented "Ernst Kris and the Art of the Insane," at the March 2004 International Psychoanalytic Association Congress in New Orleans.

Lawrence Friedman, M.D. continues work on the nature of therapeutic action. He was made an Honorary Member of the Psychoanalytic Association of New York, and was this year's Freud Lecturer there. He is on the Faculty of the NYU Psychoanalytic Institute, and is currently teaching a two-weekend course in psychoanalytic technique at the Chicago Center for Psychoanalysis. He teaches a yearly session on hermeneutics at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center. He is advisor to the Curriculum committee and the Program Committee of the NYU Psychoanalytic Institute. He continues as Associate Editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, is a member of the Editorial Board of the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, and is North American coordinator of the Education Section of the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*. He is on the Program Committee and the Project 2000 sub-committee of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

William A. Frosch, M.D. now Professor Emeritus, remains an active teacher of medical students during their third year clinical rotation on the in-patient service, continues to supervise residents, and has provided administrative supervision for the Chief Residents. In the past year, he has presented his work on Samuel Pepys to Charaka and to the Vidonians.

Sander L. Gilman, Ph.D. will be the Weidenfeld Professor at Oxford for 2004-05. He published five books in 2003-4 including his widely reviewed *FAT BOYS: A Slim Book and Jurek Becker: A Life in Five Works.*

Robert Goldstein, M.D. continues on the voluntary faculty at NYPH/ Weill-Cornell Medical College and is researching a book project on temperament.

Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D. has a book in process which is tentatively entitled, *Mental Health Policy from Kennedy to Reagan.* Over the past year, he presented the following two lectures: "Deinstitutionalization: The American Experience," at the conference on "Cultures of Psychiatry and Mental Health Care in the Twentieth Century: Comparisons and Approaches" in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, September 2003 and "Changing Patterns of Morbidity and Morality," at UMDNJ School of Public Health, Piscataway, NJ in March 2004.

Leonard C. Groopman, M.D., Ph.D. is a Faculty Associate in the Division of Medical Ethics at Weill Medical College of Cornell University.

Leon D. Hankoff, M.D. continues as a voluntary faculty member at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. He is currently working on a book called "*The Founders of Judaism and Christianity.*"

John Kerr is now Senior Consulting Editor at the Analytic Press.

Nathan M. Kravis, M.D. Associate Director of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry teaches and supervises Payne Whitney residents and psychoanalytic candidates at Columbia University where he is a Training and Supervising Analyst. He served as Program Director of the Richardson Research Seminar during Daria Colombo's maternity leave. In June, 2004 he was elected to serve on the editorial board of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* beginning in January, 2005.

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D. has spent the year writing her book on crime fiction and the Electra Complex. She hopes to be finished by the end of 2004. Much of its contents were presented these past several years to the Institute for the History of Psychiatry and the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts.

George J. Makari, M.D. is Director of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell, and continues as Visiting Associate Professor at Rockefeller University. He continues work on his book length project which studies the origins and development of psychoanalysis. He serves on numerous editorial boards including: *History of Psychiatry, Psychiatrie, Sciences Humaines, Neurosciences, American Imago,* and *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences.* He also serves as co-editor of the *Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry* book series. In addition, he taught aspects of the history of psychoanalysis and psychiatry to Cornell's psychiatry residents and Columbia's psychoanalytic candidates and supervised electives in the history of psychiatry with Cornell medical students. He was elected member of The Vidonians in 2003 and presented, "Why Study the History of Psychiatry?" at the American Psychiatric Association Meeting, and "Introduction to Relational/ Bionian/ Object Relational Perspectives on Transference" in "Contemporary Psychoanalytic Perspectives on Transference."

Robert Michels, M.D. delivered the Samuel W. Perry III Memorial Lecture at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. He addressed the President's Council on Bioethics in Washington, gave grand rounds at St. Vincent's Medical Center in New York, presented papers at The New York Academy of Medicine, the Psychiatric Society of the Southern Rio Grande Region (Brazil), the Benjamin Rush Society, and participated in three panels of the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. Dr. Michels is Deputy Editor of *The American Journal of Psychiatry,* and is active on the editorial boards of *Clinical Neuroscience Research, Psychiatry, Psychoanalytic Quarterly* and *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis.*

Doris B. Nagel, M.D. continues her research on the diagnosis and the treatment of schizophrenia in the first half of the 20th Century in the United States. She has also been volunteering in the Oskar Diethelm Library.

Louis A. Sass, Ph.D. will be in Mexico for the academic year 2004-05 on a combined teaching/research Fulbright fellowship. In 2003-04, he gave

invited talks at the following places: All Souls College, Oxford University, Center for Subjectivity Research, University of Copenhagen, Denmark, Graduate College City University of New York, and Department of Modern Languages, University of Sussex, England.

Theodore Shapiro, M.D. Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at Weill Medical College, is a member of the working group on the history of psychoanalysis. He has been at work in The Sackler Institute of Developmental Psychobiology using hypnotic techniques to study attention. He delivered the Heinz Hartmann lecture at New York Psychoanalytic Society in December 2004.

Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D. continues as Managing Director of the Analytic Press, where he oversees the acquisitions program in psychiatry and psychoanalysis. As a historian, he continues to explore the history of surgery in the 19th and early 20th centuries, especially as it intersects with psychiatric issues and concerns.

Craig Tomlinson, M.D. continues to teach, work, and supervise in the Department of Psychiatry at Columbia University, as well as at the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. He presented a paper on the history of psychoanalysis and hysteria at a conference on psychogenic movement disorders in Atlanta in October 2003 sponsored by the Movement Disorders Society, and a paper based on that presentation, "Freud and Psychogenic Movement Disorders," is currently in press.

❖ *2003-2004 Research Faculty Publications*

Beldoch, M., Review of "Not the Thing I Was: Thirteen Years at Bruno Bettelheim's Orthogenic School," by S. Eliot. *The Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 52: 293-294, 2004.

Esman, A. H., "Psychoanalysis and 'Spirituality.'" *Journal of Clinical Psychoanalysis* 12: 85-103, 2003.

____, Review of "Boundaries and Boundary Violations in Psychoanalysis," by G. Gabbard, M.D. & E. Lester, M.D. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 160: 2074, 2003.

____, Review of "From Philosophy to Psychotherapy: A Phenomenological Model for Psychology, Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis," by E. Hersch, M.D. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 161: 1314-1315, 2004.

____, Review of "Imagination and the Meaningful Brain," by A.Modell. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 84: 1656-1658, 2003.

***Gilman, S.L.**, *FAT BOYS: A Slim Book.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2004.

____, *Jurek Becker: A Life in Five Works.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003.

____, *Jewish Frontiers: Essays on Bodies, Histories, and Identities.* New York, NY: Palgrave MacMillan, 2003.

***Grob, G.N.**, Review of "The Ambivalent Character of American Psychiatry." *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law* 29: 517-527, 2004.

____, "Peptic Ulcer in Twentieth-Century America." *New Jersey Medicine* 101: 19-28, 2004.

____, "The Rise of Peptic Ulcer, 1900-1950." *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine* 46: 550-566, 2003.

Hankoff, L.D., Review of "Personality Disorders Over Time: Precursors, Course, and Outcome," by J. Paris. *Psychiatric Times* 21: 76, 2004.

Michels, R., "Confidentiality, Reporting, and Training Analyses." In *Confidentiality: Ethical Perspectives and Clinical Dilemmas*, edited by C. Levin, A. Furlong, & M.K. O'Neil. Hillsdale, NJ: Analytic Press, 113-116, 2003.

____, Review of "Psychoanalysis and Film," by G. Gabbard. *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* 72: 1057-1060, 2003.

____, Review of "Embers," by S. Marai and translated by C. B. Janeway. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 160: 2246-2247, 2003.

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____, "Research on Persons with Impaired Decision Making and the Public Trust." *American Journal of Psychiatry* 161: 777-779, 2004.

Sass, L., "Negative Symptoms, Schizophrenia, and the Self." *International Journal of Psychology and Psychological Therapy* 3: 1-29, 2003.

____, & J. Parnas, "Schizophrenia, Consciousness, and the Self." *Schizophrenia Bulletin* 29: 427-44, 2003.

____, "Incomprehensibility and Understanding: On the Interpretation of Severe Mental Illness." *Philosophy, Psychiatry, Psychology* 10: 125-132, 2003.

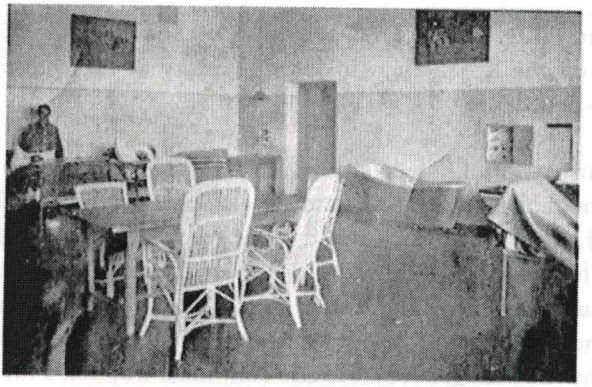
____, "Self-disturbance in Schizophrenia: Hyperreflexivity and Diminished Self-affection." *The Self in Neuroscience and Psychiatry*, edited by A. David & T. Kircher. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

____, "'Negative Symptoms,' Commonsense, and Cultural Disembedding in the Modern Age." *Schizophrenia, Culture, and Subjectivity: The Edge of Experience*, edited by J. Jenkins & R. Barrett. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

Shapiro, T., "Reanalysis in the 21st Century." *Journal of Clinical Psychoanalysis* 12: 19-20, 2003.

Tomlinson, C., "The Early History of the Concept of Confidentiality in Psychoanalysis." *Confidentiality: Ethical Perspectives and Clinical Dilemmas*, edited by C. Levin, A. Furlong, & M.K. O'Neil. Hillsdale, NJ: Analytic Press, 2003.

* Partial Bibliography



Psychiatric Clinic, Munich

❖ *Alumni News*

Daniel Burston, Ph.D. fellow (1986-1989) continues to publish widely on psychoanalysis and philosophy. His recent presentations include, "Otto Gross, R.D. Laing & The Politics of Diagnosis," 4th Conference of the Otto Gross Society, (Graz, Austria, October 25, 2003); "Anti-Semitism and Réssentiment in Max Scheler's Social Psychology," Society for Phenomenology & the Human Sciences, (Boston, November 7, 2003); "Families, Phenomenology & Schizophrenia in the Work of R.D.Laing," Van Leer Jerusalem Institute, (University of Tel Aviv, May 17, 2004). His recent publications are: "Sanity, Madness & the Sacred in C.G.Jung and R.D.Laing." *Harvest: A Journal for Jungian Studies* (49: 70–92, 2003) and "Thomas Szasz, R.D.Laing and Existential Psychotherapy." *Journal of the Society for Existential Analysis* (15: 2-13, 2004).

Hannah S. Decker, Ph.D. fellow (1967-1970) is Professor of History at the University of Houston. To mark the publication of *Lifetime Editions of Kraepelin* in English (five volumes) by Thoemmes Press, Professor Decker is writing a long essay review on Emil Kraepelin (1856-1926). This will appear in 2004 in two parts in consecutive issues of the *Journal of the History of the Neurosciences.*

John Efron, Ph.D. fellow (1988-1989) has left Indiana University and has taken up the Koret Chair in Jewish History at the University of California-Berkeley.

Eric Engstrom, Ph.D. fellow (2000-2001) continued to work at the Humboldt University (Institute for the History of Medicine) in Berlin and at the Max-Planck-Institute for Psychiatry in Munich. This past year he co-edited a collection of essays entitled "Psychiatrie im 19. Jahrhundert: Forschungen zur Geschichte von Psychiatrischen Institutionen, Debatten und Praktiken im deutschen Sprachraum" (Basel: Schwabe Verlag, 2003). He also continued work on a multi-volume edition of the works of the German psychiatrist, Emil Kraepelin, and is about to see volume 5 published under the title *Kraepelin in*

Heidelberg, 1891-1903 (Munich: Belleville, 2004). Finally, his own monograph on German psychiatric clinics was published as *Clinical Psychiatry in Imperial Germany: A History of Psychiatric Practice* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2003). He also published two articles: "On Eugenic Practices and Professional Politics: Emil Kraepelin's 'Social' Psychiatry." *Historia de la Psiquiatría en Europa. Temas y Tendencias*, edited by F. Fuentenebro de Diego, R. Huertas García-Alejo, C. Valiente Ots (Madrid: Frenia, 477-90, 2003); and "La messende Individualpsychologie: sur le rôle de l'expérimentation psychologique dans la psychiatrie d'Emil Kraepelin." *Psychiatrie–Sciences Humaines–Neurosciences* (1: 53-61, 2003 and 1: 40-46, 2003). He is about to begin a new project on the racial hygienist Alfred Ploetz and has recently set up his own webpage at **www.engstrom.de**

Kathleen W. Jones, Ph.D. fellow (1982-1985) is Associate Professor of History at Virginia Tech. Her book, *Taming the Troublesome Child: American Families, Child Guidance, and the Limits of Psychiatric Authority*, was published in 1999 by Harvard University Press. She is currently studying the history of American youth suicide.

Stephen Kern, Ph.D. fellow (1966-1970) moved from Northern Illinois University to Ohio State University. His new book: *A Cultural History of Causality: Science, Murder Novels, and Systems of Thought* (Princeton, 2004) appeared this year. He published a second edition (with a new preface) of *The Culture of Time and Space*, 1880-1918, (Harvard University Press, 2003).

Cheryce Kramer, Ph.D. fellow (2003-2004) is a fellow at the Deutsches Museum in Munich. She is completing her manuscript on Gemüt as a historically contingent psycho-social phenomenon of the Biedermeier period. She is also publishing articles on the history of the commercial image trade.

❖ *Special Acknowledgments*

We would like to express our warm appreciation to Mrs. Oskar Diethelm, Ms. Janet Diethelm-Peck, The American College of Psychiatrists, Dr. Michael Beldoch, Dr. Jack D. Barchas, Mrs. Jean Carlson, Dr. Eli Einbinder, Dr. Nathan Kravis, Dr. Jacques Quen, Dr. John Loomis, Mr. Frank Richardson, and the DeWitt Wallace/New York Hospital Fund at the New York Community Trust for their continuing contributions far beyond the categories of membership.

In addition we give special thanks to the following Friends who have given books, journals and other gifts or volunteered their services in the past academic year.

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❖

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